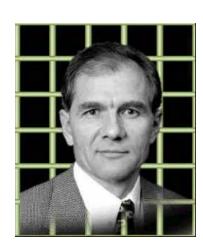
Standards for Measuring Power Quality and Equipment Compatibility

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Tom Key

EPRI's Power Electronics Applications Center 10521 Research Drive, Knoxville, TN 37932 t.key@epri-peac.com, 423-974-8336,



Comparison of Utility Standards defining "Quality of Service"

Worldwide consensus on the range for <u>ac power</u> <u>characteristics</u> seems to be growing.

LDL

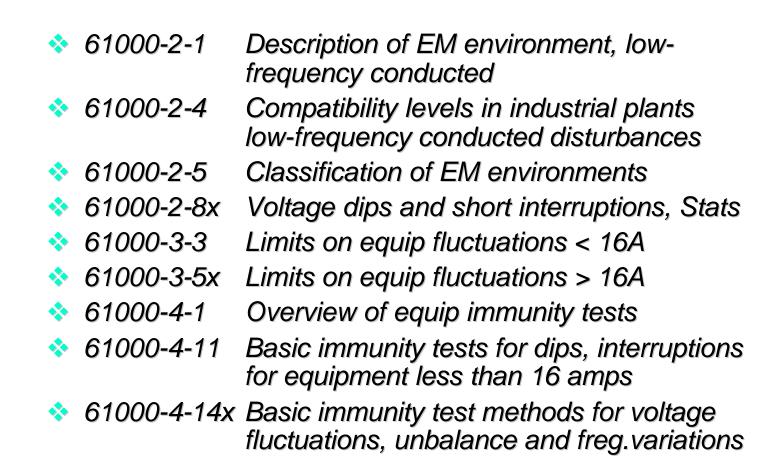
NICD

	IEC	LIN	LDF	IEEE/	NEK
	World	Europe	France	ANSI	SA
Regulation	± 10%	± 10%	\pm 7%	+6, -13%	± 10%
Unbalance	2%	2% (3%)	2%	3%	2% (3%)
Harmonics (V_{THD})	8%	8%	8%	5%	8%
Harmonics detail	IEC	IEC	IEC	IEEE 519	IEC
Inter-harmonics	(0.2%)	-	-	-	(.5%)
Flicker	Plt=1.0	Plt=1.0	Plt=1.0	519 curve	Plt=1.0
Interruptions (short)	-	-	-	-	-
Interruptions (long)	-	10 to 50	8	-	2-60
Voltage Dips or Sags	-	10s to 1000	-	2	XYZ
Frequency (grid)	2%	1%	1%	1%	2.5%

IN

TEC

IEC Standards Related to Momentary Sags/Dips, Interruption



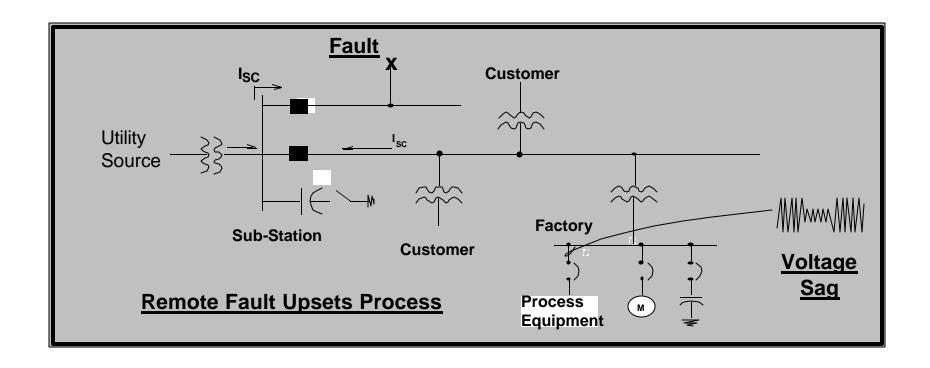
And Still We See Many "Incompatible Pairs"

Faults and Sags and Process Equipment

Voltage Surges and Microprocessors

Current Harmonics and Power Transformers

Capacitor Switching and Adjustable Speed Drives



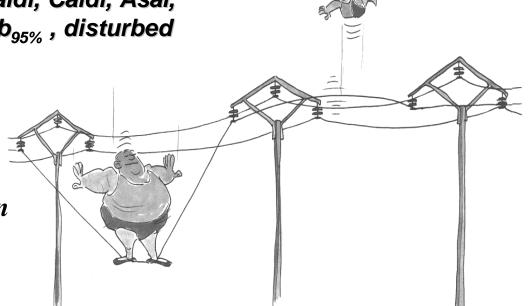
Realities of power, equipment and incompatibilities

- Designers agree that their equipment works well with perfect power
- Customer engineers are focused on recovery from yesterday upsets or today's installations

Utilities are doing their thing with:

DPQ study, Saifi, Saidi, Caidi, Asai, Maifi, Sarfi, CumProb_{95%}, disturbed levels, RBM, etc.

We have some big challenges in customer communication and agreements!



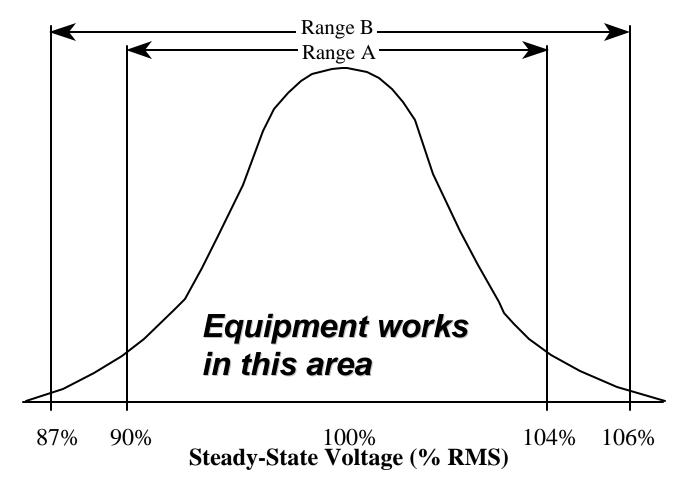
System Average RMS (Variation) Frequency Index — SARFI_{%V}

- Number of specified shortduration rms variation per system customer
- Voltage threshold allows assessment of compatibility for voltage-sensitive devices

$$SARFI_{\%V} = \frac{\sum N_i}{N_T}$$

 $\% V \equiv \text{rms voltage threshold}$ 140, 120, 110, 90, 80, 70, 50, 10 $N_i \equiv \# \text{ customers experiencing}$ rms < % V for variation i (rms > % V for % V > 100) $N_T \equiv \text{ total } \# \text{ system customers}$

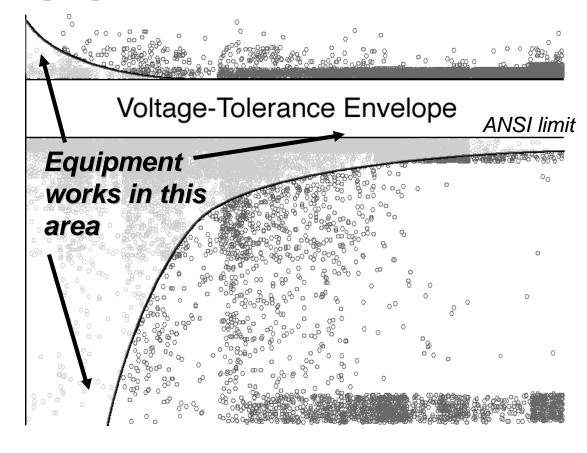
The Electrical Environment: — back to understandable expectations



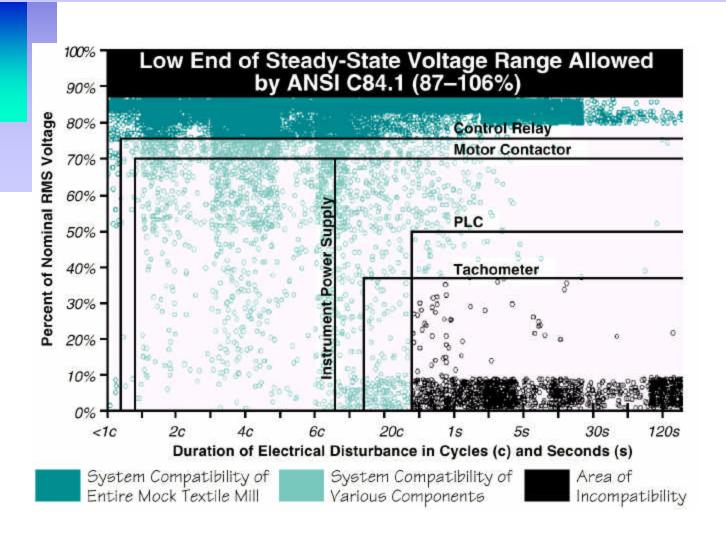
* ANSI C84.1-1970, steady-state probability curve

Building a bridge to equipment manufacturers

- The Goal: To influence standards and manufacturer design goals
 - The Reality: System Compatibility Profile

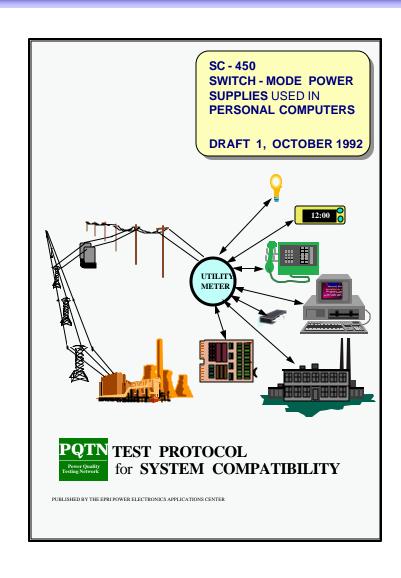


How do power supplies compare



Basic Approach to End-User Equipment Testing

- Required Steps
- Define a baseline electrical environment
- Create test protocols and performance criteria
- Characterize electronic appliances (with manufacturers' help)
- Develop generic "System Compatibility Profiles" for appliances categories



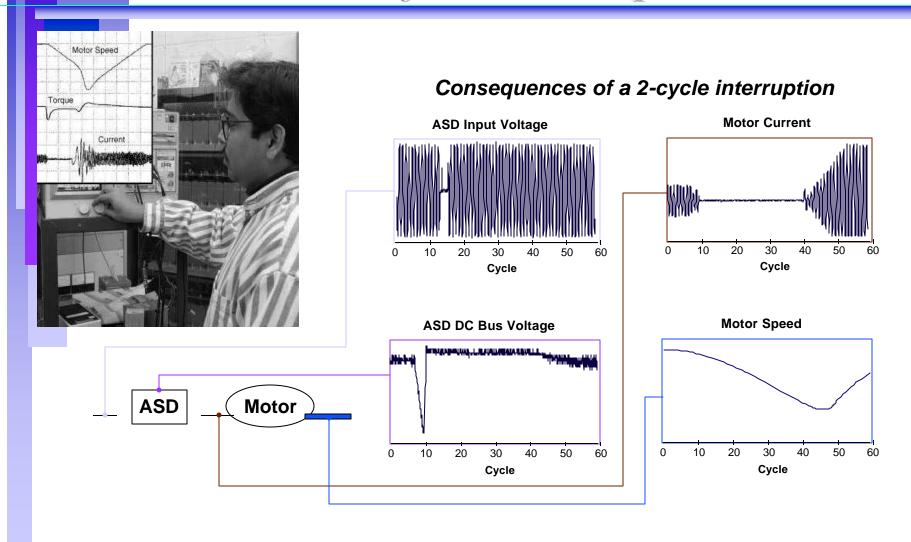
System Compatibility Research — for Industrial

- ASD, PLC, Servos
- Motors with variable torque loading
- Industrial ride thur devices
- MCC's and control logic
- CNC machines,
- Sensors

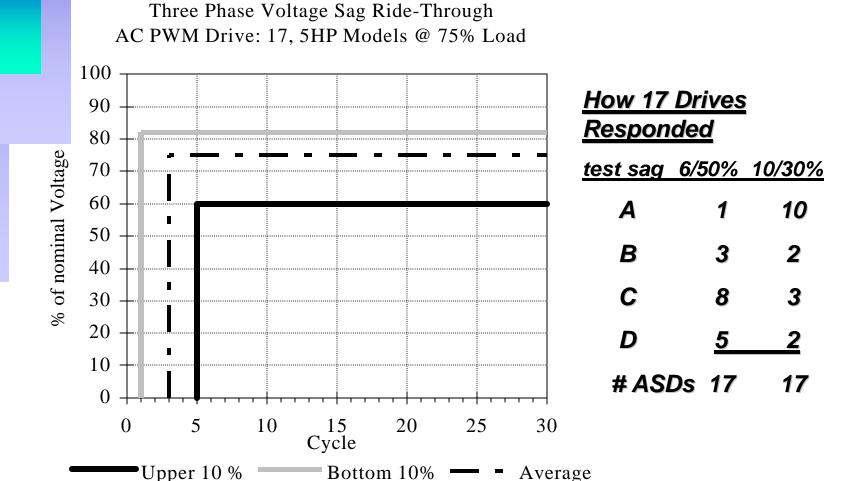




Understanding what goes on inside an Adjustable Speed Drive

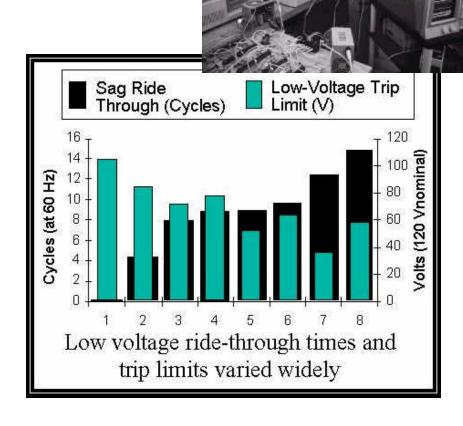


Summary of 17 Drives



Manufactures of Electronic Products Respond to Test Results

- Based on power supply tests CBEMA approved new curve
 For ballasts Based
- For ballasts Based on tests ANSI/ NEMA C82 standardized on voltage sensitivity and harmonic limits
- For ASDs Based on test results ASD manufacturers are looking at name-plating for sag responses



Opportunities to Bring About Better Compatibility

